

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE PUNJAB,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,
OUDH, AND CENTRAL PROVINCES,

Received up to 9th August, 1873.

POLITICAL (DOMESTIC).

The *Urdu Akhbar*, of the 24th July, in ist column of local news, complains of the bad state of the lanes in Koocha-i-Nutwan (Delhi). After a shower the lanes are said to become impassable. The attention of the municipal committee is invited to the grievance.

The *Khair Khawh-i-Panjab*, of the same date, notices a daring case of robbery which took place at Ajmere, on the 9th July. A party of thieves, four in number, made their way into the house of Baboo Naveen Chandra, and entering the room in which the Baboo's wife was sleeping, with drawn swords in their hands, ordered her on pain of death to deliver to them all the valuables in the house. The poor woman seeing no other course made over to them all the ornaments she wore, and pointed out where the remaining valuables were. The thieves took all the valuable property and departed. Inquiries are being made.

The *Benares Akhbar*, of the 25th July, has a communicated article on Sub-Assistant Surgeons and the treatment of diseases by English doctors. The object is to prove the impropriety of placing too much dependence on English doctors,

and to suggest the necessity of adopting some effectual steps for removing epidemic diseases. The writer begins by pointing out that, as medical science is one of the most important and difficult of all sciences, and cannot be mastered in years, it is a mistake to think that five years' study can make men proficient in it, so as to enable them to take up the work of Sub-Assistant Surgeons and be entrusted with medical experiments and examinations. Unfortunately, this is precisely what is done by Government, and not only this, so much reliance is placed on the reports of these officials that, however absurd or erroneous may be the conclusions they may arrive at in any case, they are received as truths. If, for instance, they lay it down as their opinion that such a woman has procured an abortion, the crime is at once established against her, and she is punished accordingly, whether she be really guilty of it or not; and so in other cases.

As to epidemic diseases, it is remarked that, though cholera, small-pox, and other infectious and contagious diseases break out every year and cause great havoc in the country, no effective measures are adopted by Government for checking them. In the Hindoo Shastras infallible medical prescriptions are laid down for purifying the climate of noxious vapours, and the writer is of opinion that Government ought to make use of them.

The *Akhbar-i-Anjumun-i-Panjab*, of the 26th July, has a communicated article on the subject of the instability of the Punjab railway bridges. The weakness of public structures such as these is contrasted with the strength and solidity of the edifices built in the time of the Moghul sovereigns, and ascribed to their being built by contract. Government is asked to direct its attention to the defect, and take steps to make the public works erected by it as strong and durable as those in India in former times, which have stood for centuries.

The *Oudh Akhbar*, of the same date, devotes a leader to the subject so often discussed in the *Selections*, viz., the mischief

done to mankind by incompetent physicians or quack doctors. It is remarked that, though arrangements have been made in some places by which Native physicians are required to pass a medical examination, and obtain a certificate before being permitted to carry on their profession, many cities still remain where no such plans have been adopted, and where, therefore, the nuisance still exists. The writer particularly refers to the city of Lucknow, in some mohullas of which, especially Huzrut Gunje and Nurhai, physicians of the kind taken exception to are to be found, and do much harm. The Local Government is asked to direct its attention to the evil.

The editor suggests generally that, besides the requirement of passing an examination, Government would do well to see that the physicians who obtain certificates entitling them to practise as such are men of respectable families, who are not likely to be tempted through selfish motives to protract the diseases of their patients.

A Surat correspondent of the same paper states, that for some time past, a Wahabee in that city has adopted the practice of making mischievous reports against the gentlemen there, which has obliged a few of them to fix a monthly allowance for him. The local authorities are asked to keep the man under surveillance, or require him to furnish a security for good behaviour.

The *Koh-i-Núr*, of the 27th July, refers to the rumour spread in Kohat that Imam Mahdi (*i e.*, the last Imam, who, according to the Mahomedans, will appear at the approach of the day of judgment) is soon to make his appearance, and that, therefore, it is incumbent on all Musalmans to perform the ceremony of circumcision on their sons without loss of time. This report had such an effect that a large number of boys were subjected to the ceremony, till the Deputy Commissioner undeceived the people by delivering a speech in public.

The writer remarks that similar reports were at one time spread in Lahore, Umritsur, and Delhi, and only recently in Cashmere and its environs; and he is of opinion that in all such cases the persons who profit by the ceremony are in all probability the authors of the mischief, and that they should be brought to punishment and kept under surveillance.

A correspondent of the same paper notices the trouble and inconvenience suffered by passengers in consequence of the Sutlej railway-bridge having given way.

He adds that the serai at Phillour is in such a disgraceful state that travellers are obliged to put up at the shops and houses in the bazaar at exorbitant rates of hire, varying from four to eight annas a day.

A Ferozepore correspondent of the same paper reports that a flight of locusts made its appearance in the tehseels of Ferozepore and Zeera and committed great ravages.

The same paper states that, with a view to promote the prospects of trade, Sirdar Luchmee Sahoy, tehseeldar of Buttala (Goordaspore), has proposed that a monthly fair or commercial mart be held in Dera Nanuck, near Durbar Sahib, on the day of the *Sankranti*.

The *Meerutt Gazette*, of the same date, condemns the order passed by the Civil Surgeon of Jubbulpore, prohibiting the people of the city from burning or burying their dead until a *post mortem* examination of the corpses has been made by him, and thinks that it should be abolished.

The *Kárnámah*, of the 29th July, in its columns of local news, writes that for some time past a box has been placed in Kaisur Pusund, another in the Judge's, and a third in the Chief Commissioner's office (Lucknow), in order that all well-to-do persons may give donations for the support of the poor.

The same paper learns from a correspondent at Khandesh that a particular tribe of inhabitants exist in that district, the people of which are in the habit of resorting to plunder and

dacoity in order to obtain their livelihood when their resources are exhausted, and that all efforts of the authorities to reclaim them from their vicious career have proved unavailing.

The editor is of opinion that in order to put a stop to their oppression, it would be well if these miscreants were made to work in some manufactory.

Under the heading "Agra," the same paper reports that a serious case of theft took place at the house of Bulakee Pande, in which Rs. 2,000 worth of property was lost. Why the Pande did not make a report of the theft to the police is not known.

The *Oudh Akhbár*, of the 30th July, reports the prevalence of thefts at Ghaziabad. Several cases have happened in the course of a week, the principal of which are the following :—

(a) A theft took place in a *kutchra* serai situated near the railway station. Thieves entered the house by breaking through the thatch and carried away all the valuable property in it.

A similar kind of house-breaking took place at the dwelling of a baker.

(b) The kitchen of a Railway Engineer was broken into, and the kettles and other property in it were stolen away.

(c) A daring robbery occurred at the bungalow of a Punjab railway driver at 10 clock at night. A party of thieves made their way into the bungalow, and entering the apartment where the wife of the railway driver was sleeping, he himself being away from home at the time, two of them stood near the bedside, with *lathees* in their hands, while their comrades busied themselves in carrying away the property in the house. When all had been carried away, the thieves made their escape. On their departure the lady gave the alarm, but no trace of the robbers could be found.

Under the heading "Banda," the same paper asserts that thefts are very frequent in the city, and that in consequence of the neglect of the police, traces of them are seldom found.

The *Shola-i-Túr*, of the same date, in a long leader, shows that deceit and fraud are more common under the English rule than they were in the time of the ancient sovereigns. Currency notes are forged and sold, deeds and documents are got registered by the aid of hired witnesses, and false cases are lodged in courts in various shapes and decided in favour of the complainants.

The editor ascribes this increase in crime to the light punishments inflicted by the English Government as contrasted with the severe chastisements and tortures to which criminals were subjected in former times. He would not be understood to mean that the Government should follow the same course, but would strongly suggest the necessity of adopting some such measures as may put a stop to the abuses prevalent in the courts.

The *Almorah Akhbár* of the 1st August, repeats the opinion expressed by its vernacular contemporaries, and noticed from time to time in the *Selections*, (*vide* pp. 285-6 of the *Selections* for the week ending 10th June last) as to the uselessness of spending the money raised in India in order to perpetuate the memory of Lord Mayo in the erection of monuments, which, in the editor's opinion are only frail, and serve rather for show and ornament than for use. He is at one with his contemporaries in thinking that the money should be laid out in the erection of a caravanserai in Calcutta, or in the creation of an educational Department for the benefit of Indian women, which should also prepare suitable courses of study for them, adopt measures for training them in music and needlework, and issue a newspaper suited for female reading.

The *Koh-i-Núr*, of the 3rd August, publishes a long essay on the same subject, written by Pundit Maharaj Krishn, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Settlement, and Vice-President of the *Anjuman* at Ajmere, the drift of which is, that the large sums of money collected in different parts of India should be spent on some such object as may confer a lasting good on the people. The writer would recommend that the

money should be devoted to the establishment of industrial schools for teaching the mechanical and agricultural arts, which are a great desideratum in the country, and in the absence of which large numbers of young men, who leave Government schools after having acquired the elements of knowledge, and look to employment as the only means of obtaining a livelihood, which, of course, they seldom succeed in getting, are thrown adrift. This unhappy result especially manifests itself in the cases of the sons of the lower classes, who come out into the world half-taught, after having spent the prime of their life at schools. The school life and the company of sons of the rich, with whom they mix, leads them to contract extravagant habits, and look down with contempt on their hereditary professions; and even supposing this were not the case, it is too late to revert to them. Thus they are involved in a dilemma, and are a dead weight on society, and no other recourse is left to them than to glean a precarious subsistence; while their parents, who looked to them for help in their old age, and in this hope have spent all they could in their education, only reap disappointment.

These unhappy results industrial schools will effectually remove, and hence the money collected in order to perpetuate the memory of Lord Mayo will be best spent in establishing them.

The *Mukhbir-i-Sádiq*, of the 2nd August, learns from a correspondent that a marriage party was recently plundered by a gang of robbers at night, near Mouzah Nibolee, in the Sirdhana tehseel (Meerutt), and a great part of the ornaments and other valuable property was carried away. A fierce struggle took place between the robbers and the men of the party, and the latter at first succeeded in capturing a few of the assailants, but afterwards on the captured persons calling out to their comrades who had made their escape, and threatening them that, unless they rescued them from the hands of the captors, they would disclose their names, the fugitives came in,

and released them. The police are busy in making a search after the thieves, but no trace of them has been found.

The *Lawrence Gazette*, of the same date, notices the order issued by the Governor-General of India in Council to the effect that no person of the cantonments in the districts of the North-Western Provinces should kill or permit the killing of milch cows. Cantonment Magistrates have been directed to be careful in the execution of the order.

The editor approves of the order, and remarks that the cruel practice which has hitherto been common among butchers of killing not only milch cows, but even those who happened to be pregnant, or about to produce young, will be put a stop to by it.

The *Oudh Akhbár*, of the same date, under the heading "Mirzapore," complains that, notwithstanding that the ferry contractors had prepared a bridge of boats across the river, which afforded great convenience to passengers in crossing it, the Magistrate has withdrawn the contract without having made other arrangements for keeping the bridge in order. In consequence of this passengers have to suffer great trouble.

It is added that the Burna and the Bisohee are also unprovided with bridges, and that, consequently, not only are passengers put to great trouble in crossing the rivers in the rainy season, but commercial intercourse between Jounpore and Mirzapore is almost stopped, because instead of five or six rupees, as much as thirty or thirty-five rupees, are demanded as the hire of a single cart.

The authorities are asked to attend to the grievance.

POLITICAL (FOREIGN).

A correspondent of the *Márwár Gazette*, of the 22nd July, reports the breaking out of a terrible fire in Sidh Mookh (Bikanere). The loss is estimated at about Rs. 5,00,000. The cause of the fire is said to be the practice common in Bikanere of surrounding houses with thorns.

The *Rohilkhund Akhbár*, of the 24th July, in continuation of the communicated article, which appeared in that paper of the 6th July, on the Santher case (*vide* page 364, para. 2, of the *Selections* for the week ending 16th July last), states that the case came up before the Political Agent, but after remaining under consideration for one or two days, was rejected. Two anonymous petitions have since been received in the Agency, in one of which the Political Agent, as well as his Assistant and the subordinate officials, has been charged with having taken large bribes in the case; while in the other (which is in English, Urdu, and Hindee) the charge of bribery is confined to the *umlah* alone, and the amount of bribe said to have been taken by each official is given opposite his name. A search is being made after the writer of the petitions. According to some, the petitions are the work of some of the *umlah* who have been deprived of their share of the bribes, and have, on that account, thought of bringing disgrace on the rest of the officials.

The writer, in reviewing the circumstances of the case, thinks it not unlikely that the *umlah* may have received offers of bribes from the Rajah, and impresses on the Political Agent the necessity of doing full justice to the injured party, in order that all doubts, which have arisen in the minds of the people in consequence of the case having been rejected, may be removed, and bribers may not be able to carry out their designs.

The *Akhbár-i-Alam*, of the 25th July, refers to the case of Jey Ram Rao, tutor to the Maharajah of Mysore, who has been dismissed from his post on the plea of having published an article in the *Madras Times* containing severe accusations in various forms against the English nation. The editor takes exception to the punishment, and remarks that, if writing against the English nation is to be punished with dismissal from service, it would follow that those who write books in refutation of the Christian religion ought to be punished

with death. In his opinion, the writer ought simply to have been called upon to furnish an explanation.

The *Karnamah*, of the 29th July, under the heading "Dholpore," states that the amount of cash in the royal treasury is small. This is said to be owing to the lenient disposition of the Divan, who prefers borrowing money to carry on the State expenses to being strict in collecting the public revenue from tehseeldars. This will appear from the fact that a balance of Rs. 200,000 has been found outstanding against one of the Tehseeldars.

The *Oudh Akhbár*, of the 30th July, states that cholera is still prevalent in Odeypore, and that in a short space of time 500 persons have fallen victims to it. The calamity has spread a panic in the territory.

The *Muhibb-i-Márwár*, of the 1st August, complains that great confusion is prevailing in the courts at Tonk. The superior officers pay no attention to their duties, while their subordinates decide cases in any way they please.

The *Urdú Akhbár*, of the same date, learns from a correspondent that the Maharaja of Bulrampore is taking a very great interest in sinking wells of different plans in each district in his territory. Several wells have been sunk in the Khurshid Bagh at a heavy cost.

The *Almorah Akhbár*, of the same date, praises the Raja of Tehree for his good administration of his State, for dealing justice to his subjects, and for having adopted measures for promoting their welfare. Unlike the late Raja, his father, Raja Pertab Shah holds his court for hours to hear and decide cases and administer justice to his people. He has set up a post-office in his territory, and it is hoped that a dispensary will likewise be established ere long.

The *Vidya Vilás*, of the same date, in its columns of local news, states that the Maharaja of Cashmere takes great interest in increasing the produce of silk in his territory. There are at present two silk manufactories, one in Srinugger, and the

other in Jummoo, both of which are in a flourishing state, and produce silk of the finest quality, equal, or superior, to that of Bokhara and orders have now been issued to invite persons from Bokhara and Dacca in order to open new manufactories in both cities. One point which is especially noteworthy is that in the Srinugger manufactory silk is produced by caterpillars fed on the leaves of *zyzyphus jujuba*, instead of those of the mulberry plant.

It is also stated that the bad characters in Jummoo are in the habit of haunting the shops before day break and stealing away the clothes, &c., of the persons who sleep at them, and that the Kotwal takes no notice of the grievance. In the editor's opinion, if a guard were nominated, the offenders could easily be arrested.

COMMERCIAL.

The *Oudh Akhbár*, of the 30th July, again praises the arrangements kept up by the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway Company for the comfort and convenience of passengers of both sexes, but suggests the following amendments in the rules in force :—

(a.) The prohibition against smoking, which is felt very painful by passengers. In the writer's opinion, the fear that smoking would cause fires can only be true in case of goods-carriages, and he would therefore suggest that the precaution need not be observed in passenger carriages.

The above suggestion is commended to the notice of all railway companies.

(b.) According to Section XI., any person entering a female carriage will be liable to a fine of Rs. 100. In the writer's opinion this punishment is insufficient, and not likely to deter persons from being guilty of the offence, and he would recommend an addition of rigorous imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months to it.

The *Allygurh Institute Gazette*, of the 2nd August, publishes in its correspondence a letter in continuation of the one which

appeared in that paper of the 5th April, relative to an act of oppression, said to have been practised by Railway *employés* on certain passengers (*vide* p. 190, last para. of the *Selections* for the week ending 13th April last). The writer states that in communicating the date of the occurrence to the editor on his recently making inquiries for it, he omitted to remember that after 12 p.m. a new date begins, and consequently misstated 8th February for 9th. He adds that the train in which the parties could not secure seats was the early morning-train, and that the tickets were for Nynee and not for the Allahabad Railway Station, as was mentioned in his former letter, and asserts that on comparing the ticket return of the Sirsa Railway Station with the number collected at the Nynee Station, his statement will not only be found to be correct, but a greater number of tickets than that mentioned by him will be found missing.

He goes on to say that the persons mentioned in his recent letter to the editor's address have borne witness to the truth of the statement before the Magistrate, while a few who could present themselves at Allahabad have deposed before the Traffic Inspector, and hopes that the truth will be discovered.

In conclusion he expresses a hope that the loss complained of will be made up for. He has been shown a rule by a Railway officer to the effect that bargains on District Stations shall be considered as irrevocable; in other words, the price of a ticket cannot be refunded, whether the passenger uses it or not. The Station Master is bound to provide him with a seat in any train, but cannot take back the ticket and return the money. The writer objects to this, and considers it to be as unfair a dealing, as if a merchant were to permit his agent to sell an article but not to return the customer's money on any condition if the thing should prove defective.

He concludes by saying that until the Railway Company cancels the rule and empowers all mofussil Station Masters to

refund the money of tickets at discretion, it will continue to prove a fruitful source of oppression to poor villagers.

EDUCATIONAL.

The *Delhi Society's Journal*, for the month of May, in a long essay, compares the state of the vernacular press in the North-Western Provinces with that of the Punjab. The prominent difference which strikes the Society is the large number of newspapers published in the North-Western Provinces, as compared with that published in the Punjab. This is attributed to the patronage in the shape of purchase of a certain number of copies of each paper given by the Government of the North-Western Provinces to the editors of the Native newspapers published within its limits—a system which has been followed by it for several years past, and which has considerably improved in the time of Sir William Muir. The essay discusses at some length the results produced by such a system. It is remarked that though, as has been just stated, it has been the cause of an increase in the number of newspapers, it is far from having served to improve the tone and general character of the Native press, or to create a body of editors up to the mark. In point of quality the few papers published in the Punjab, which share no such patronage, are quite on a par with those published in the North-West; so much so that, not only is the number of good newspapers worthy of the name equal in the two presidencies, but even newspapers of minor importance in the Punjab are not behind their North-West contemporaries of a similar grade in merit.

The essay goes on to point out that, although both in the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces the Native newspapers are emerging from their state of infancy, it is much to be regretted that the majority of them are characterized by defects which reflect seriously on them. Among others, plagiarism is a prevailing defect in them. By far the greater portion of the matter in each is borrowed from the contents of the famous oriental newspapers of the day without acknow-

ledgment and without the authority being quoted, or is translated from English newspapers. In the latter case the wording of the translation is so given as to make the opinions expressed in the original appear as if they were their own. Then, again, if any English newspaper published in England is quoted, it is so quoted as if the paper were subscribed by the editors ; while old articles and opinions which appeared in other papers several years ago are often introduced as new ones. In brief, the majority of the Native newspapers appear simply in borrowed robes, and even when the deceit is detected the editors are far from being ashamed of it.

The Society praises the Government of the North-Western Provinces for the liberal policy of patronizing the vernacular press in the way above mentioned, remarking that, though, as just shown, such patronage has failed to improve the character of the Native press, it has tended to develop the newspaper system in the North-West, and to create a taste for light literature among the masses. The newspapers purchased by the Government are distributed in the schools, whence they are circulated among the people. The result is that, instead of useless talk, these newspapers may now be seen read in village *chaupals* and eagerly devoured by the rustics, who crowd to hear them and often undertake a journey of three or four *kos* for the purpose.

In this way the patronage plan serves an important end, and this, as well as the system of encouraging oriental authorship adopted by the North-West Government, does it great credit. The Society thinks it to be a great pity that the Punjab Government is behind the North-West in these respects.

The *Benares Akhbár*, of the 25th July, has a long leader on the Allahabad College, in which the editor condemns the system of weakening the resources of the other colleges for the benefit of that institution. It is remarked that the establishment of a fifth college at Allahabad, which had at first been welcomed by the people of the North-Western Provinces, has

unfortunately turned out to be the cause of bringing the other colleges to grief. Only a short time ago the Senior Department of the Agra College was removed to Allahabad to form part of the new college, and it is now reported that the Wards Institution at Benares is also to be abolished. The editor strongly objects to the course, and considers it to be fraught with mischief, and this for the following reasons:—

(a) In consequence of being a famous place of Hindoo pilgrimage and held in great veneration among the people, Benares is peculiarly suited for the site of the Wards Institution, seeing that the inmates of it, who are the sons of rajas and maharajas have there frequent opportunities of seeing their relatives and friends who visit the city from time to time. At Allahabad, which is visited by foreigners only once in a year, viz., at the *Magh* Fair, which takes place in the cold season, at a time when colleges and schools are closed on account of the annual vacation, the young princes will be deprived of this advantage, and they and their relatives will have no opportunities of seeing each other, which will be a great disappointment to both.

(b) Among the princes residing in the Wards Institution, there are many who have lost their fathers, and whose mothers, consequently, lead a pious life at Benares. In case of the institution being removed to Allahabad, it may be imagined how painful they will feel it to find their sons removed at a distance from them.

The editor goes on to say that, in case of the Wards Institution being transferred to Allahabad, there is every probability of the College Department of the Benares College being likewise removed to that city. He believes Government will weigh the consequences of the measure before carrying it out, and bear in mind that, as the Benares College has not been built solely at the public expense, but Hindoostanee nobles have contributed a large sum of money towards its erection, and in other ways, to reduce it to the status of a school will be most discouraging to the latter, who, had

they been aware that after a time the college would dwindle into a school, would have certainly refrained from constructing and fitting up a magnificent building for it at a considerable expense.

For the above reasons, the writer thinks that Government ought not to remove the Wards Institution, or any class of the college or other things connected with it, to another place, and he expresses a hope that Sir William Muir will not permit such a measure to be carried out, but will allow the old arrangements to continue.

The same paper of the 1st August, has a communicated article on the same subject. The writer regrets to notice that the museum belonging to the Benares College has been removed to Allahabad, and still more so to hear that the Wards Institution is to suffer a similar fate. He calls upon the Maharajah of Benares and others, who delight to see learning prosper, to direct their attention to the affair.

The *Kavi Vachan Sudha*, of the 3rd August, likewise makes reflections on the same subject. The editor is at a loss to make out what good can come out of the proposal to transfer the Wards Institution to Allahabad, unless it be that the Lieutenant-Governor is extremely partial to that city on account of its being his residence.

The *Allypore Institute Gazette*, of the 26th July, pleads in favour of that city as the most appropriate place for the site of the proposed Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College. The reasons given are the following :—

- (a) The healthy and salubrious climate of the city.
- (b) Its being situated at the junction of all the railway lines in India, so that students from all quarters will find no difficulty in communicating with it.
- (c) Its central position in regard to Delhi, Lucknow, Rohilkhand, and Agra, places, which besides being densely peopled with Mahomedans, have always been the rendezvous of Musalmans, nobles, and *literati*.

(d) Its being the seat of the Scientific Society, which will afford much aid and assistance to the college in various ways.

The *Koh-i-nár*, of the 27th July, states that, on the 21st idem, a meeting of the municipal committee was held at Rawulpindee, in order to adopt measures for establishing a Sanskrit school in that city. The meeting was attended by 200 persons. The proceedings were opened by a speech in Urdu, in which the benefits to be derived from the proposed school were brought forth.

The *Khurshid-i-Jáhantáb*, of the 1st August, notices the establishment of a subscription female school in the town of Ferozabad (Agra), by the efforts of Inayat Ali Khan, Head Moonshee of the Joint Magistrate's Office, and at the instance of Moonshee Girdharee Lal, for giving instruction to Native women of high families. The cost of the maintenance of the school is met by subscriptions offered for the purpose by Native gentlemen, including the Government officials of the Agra and Boolundshahr Districts.

The *Najm-ul-Akhbar*, of the same date, disapproves of the principle of confining the course of studies of the hulqabundee schools to a fixed limit, and converting them into pergunnah schools in places where they may be found to have considerably advanced in their acquirements; (1) because it is a mistaken policy to fetter education; and (2) because in pergunnah schools a tuition fee is charged, which is unjust, seeing that villagers already pay an educational cess. In the writer's opinion the time has not yet arrived for a change of the kind in question, and till it should come Government would do well to improve the prospects of the hulqabundee schools themselves by raising the salaries of the teachers to the scale laid down for tehseelee teachers, care being taken at the same time to collect a tuition fee from those of the pupils who do not pay an educational cess. (For another article on this subject by the same paper, see pp. 300-1 of the *Selections* for the week ending 10th June last).

The *Lauh-i-Mahfúz*, of the 2nd August, gives the prospectus of a new newspaper to be issued from the *Qásim-ul-Akhbar Press* (Bangalore) under the title of *Manshú-i-Mohammadí*, which will publish rejoinders to the articles which appear in the *Shams-úl-Akhbar* against Islam and the prophet.

The *Mukhbir-i-Sádiq*, of the same date, publishes a list of the subscriptions offered by the Mahomedan gentlemen of Lucknow and its environs in aid of the Mahomedan college opened in that city under the name of *Madrása-i-Imám*. The total amount of subscriptions collected up to the 20th July is Rs. 1,228 annually, and the number of subscribers 60.

The *Oudh Akhbár*, of the 6th August, reports that an officer of the Educational Department, Central Provinces, who has recently come from England, and has no knowledge of Persian and Urdu, but simply knows Marahtee, is desirous of excluding those languages from the Government offices in those Provinces, and even seems inclined to close those of the schools under his control in which Persian and Urdu are taught. The writer remarks that it is probably because he himself is not versed in the languages that he is thinking of such proposals.

The following Vernacular newspapers have been received up to 9th August, 1872 :—

No.	NAME OF NEWSPAPER.	LANGUAGE.	LOCALITY.	WHEN PUBLISHED.	DATE.	DATE OF RECEIPT.
1	<i>Dehli Society's Journal,</i>	Urdu,	Delhi,	Monthly,	1872. For May,	1872. August, 6th
2	<i>Hindi Márwár Gazette,</i>	Hindi,	Jodhpore,	Weekly,	July, 22nd	" 2nd
3	<i>Urdu ditto,</i>	Urdu,	Ditto,	Ditto,	" 22nd	" 2nd
4	<i>Koh-i-Túr,</i>	Ditto,	Lahore,	Ditto,	" 23rd	" 3rd
5	<i>Urdu Akhbár,</i>	Ditto,	Delhi,	Ditto,	" 24th	July, 27th
6	<i>Jahwa-i-Túr,</i>	Ditto,	Meerut,	Ditto,	" 24th	" 27th
7	<i>Khair Khwáh-i-Panjáb,</i>	Ditto,	Gujranwalla,	Ditto,	" 24th	" 30th
8	<i>Rohilkhund Akhbár,</i>	Ditto,	Moradabad,	Bi-monthly,	" 24th	" 30th
9	<i>Najm-ul-Akhbár,</i>	Ditto,	Meerut,	Weekly,	" 24th	August, 5th
10	<i>Benares Akhbár,</i>	Hindi,	Benares,	Ditto,	" 25th	July, 26th
11	<i>Akhbár-i-Alam,</i>	Urdu,	Meerut,	Ditto,	" 25th	" 29th
12	<i>Naiyir-i-Akbar,</i>	Ditto,	Bijnour,	Ditto,	" 25th	August, 5th
13	<i>Oudh Akhbár,</i>	Ditto,	Lucknow,	Bi-weekly,	" 26th	August, 30th
14	<i>Allygurh Institute Gazette,</i>	Urdu-English,	Allygurh,	Weekly,	" 26th	July, 31st
15	<i>Akhbár-i-Anjuman-i-Panjáb,</i>	Urdu,	Lahore,	Ditto,	" 26th	" 31st
16	<i>Rajputána Social Science Congress Gazette.</i>	Ditto,	Jeypore,	Ditto,	" 26th	August, 2nd
17	<i>Meerut Gazette,</i>	Ditto,	Meerut,	Ditto,	27th	July, 29th
18	<i>Koh-i-Núr,</i>	Ditto,	Lahore,	Ditto,	27th	" 31st
19	<i>Rohilkhund Akhbár,</i>	Ditto,	Moradabad,	Bi-weekly,	27th	August, 2nd
20	<i>Panjábi Akhbár,</i>	Ditto,	Lahore,	Weekly,	27th	" 3rd
21	<i>Maym-ul-Bahrain,</i>	Ditto,	Loodhiana,	Ditto,	28th	" 2nd
22	<i>Akmal-ul-Akhbár,</i>	Ditto,	Delhi,	Ditto,	28th	" 3rd
23	<i>Gwalior Gazette,</i>	Urdu-Hindi,	Gwalior,	Ditto,	28th	" 9th
24	<i>Supplement to Lawrence Gazette,</i>	Urdu,	Meerut,	Ditto,	4th week,	" 6th
25	<i>Dabdaba-i-Sikandarí,</i>	Ditto,	Rampore,	Ditto,	29th	" 3rd

No.	NAME OF NEWSPAPER.	LANGUAGE.	LOCALITY.	WHEN PUBLISHED.	DATE.	DATE OF RECEIPT.
26	Pattiala Akhbār,	Ditto,	Pattiala,	Ditto,	1872. July, 29th	1872. August, 3rd
27	Kárnámah,...	Ditto,	Lucknow,	Ditto,	" 29th	" 3rd
28	Shu'á-i-Mihr,	Ditto,	Delhi,	Ditto,	" 29th	" 5th
29	Sádiq-ul-Akhabār,	Ditto,	Bhawulpore,	Ditto,	" 29th	" 5th
30	Hindī Mārwar Gazette,	Hindi,	Jodhpore,	Ditto,	" 29th	" 6th
31	Urdu Ditto,	Urdu,	Ditto,	Ditto,	" 29th	" 6th
32	Oudh Akhbār,	Ditto,	Lucknow,	Bi-weekly,	" 30th	" 1st
33	Skola-i-Tūr,	Ditto,	Cawnpore,	Weekly,	" 30th	" 3rd
34	Matla-i-Nūr,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	" 30th	" 5th
35	Nasīm-i-Jounpore,	Ditto,	Jounpore,	Ditto,	" 30th	" 5th
36	Naf'ul-Azēm,	Arabic,	Lahore,	Ditto,	" 30th	" 6th
37	Agra Akhbār,	Urdu,	Agra,	Tri-monthly,	" 30th	" 6th
38	Akhabār-i-Am,	Ditto,	Lahore,	Weekly,	" 31st	" 6th
39	Benares Akhbār,	Hindi,	Benares,	Ditto,	August, 1st	" 3rd
40	Ab-i-Hayát-i-Hind,	Urdu-Hindi,	Agra,	Bi-monthly,	" 1st	" 5th
41	Urdú Akhbār,	Urdu,	Delhi,	Weekly,	" 1st	" 5th
42	Khair Khawáh-i-Panjáb,	Ditto,	Goojranwalla,	Ditto,	" 1st	" 5th
43	Khurshid-i-Jahántáb,	Ditto,	Agra,	Bi-monthly,	" 1st	" 5th
44	Mufid-i-Am,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	" 1st	" 5th
45	Amr-ul-Akhabār,	Ditto,	Lahore,	Ditto,	" 1st	" 5th
46	Almorah Akhbār,	Urdu-Hindi,	Almorah,	Ditto,	" 1st	" 5th
47	Samaya Vinod,	Ditto,	Nynce Tal,	Ditto,	" 1st	" 5th
48	Jalwa-i-Tūr,	Urdu,	Meerut,	Weekly,	" 1st	" 6th
49	Mukibb-i-Márwár,	Urdu-Hindi,	Joudhpore,	Bi-monthly,	" 1st	" 7th
50	Mayo Gazette,	Urdu-Dogrit,	Delhi,	Tri-monthly,	" 1st	" 7th
51	Vidyá Vilás,	Urdu,	Jummoo,	Weekly,	" 1st	" 7th
52	Najm-ul-Akhabār,	Ditto,	Meerut,	Ditto,	" 1st	" 9th
53	Oudh Akhbār,	Ditto,	Lucknow,	Bi-weekly,	" 2nd	" 5th
54	Lawrence Gazette,	Ditto,	Meerut,	Weekly,	" 2nd	" 6th
55	Mukhbir-i-Sádiq,	Ditto,	Lucknow,	Ditto,	" 2nd	" 6th

56	Allygurh Institute Gazette,	...	Urdu-English,	...	Ditto,	...	...	2nd	"	6th
57	Rajputana Social Science Congress Gazette.	...	Urdu,	...	Ditto,	...	...	2nd	"	7th
58	Lauh-i-Mahfuz,	...	Ditto,	...	Ditto,	...	...	2nd	"	9th
59	Nur-ul-Anwar,	...	Ditto,	...	Ditto,	...	...	3rd	"	5th
60	Meerut Gazette,	...	Ditto,	...	Ditto,	...	...	3rd	"	5th
61	Urdu Delhi Gazette,	...	Ditto,	...	Ditto,	...	...	3rd	"	6th
62	Akmal-ul-Akhhár,	...	Ditto,	...	Ditto,	...	...	4th	"	8th
63	Muir Gazette,	...	Ditto,	...	Ditto,	...	...	4th	"	9th
64	Oudh Akhhár,	...	Ditto,	...	Bi-weekly,	6th	"	8th
65	Supplement to Lawrence Gazette,	...	Ditto,	...	Weekly,	1st week,	"	6th

ALLAHABAD :

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The 17th August, 1872.

SOHAN LAL,

Offg. Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

